# TELEGRAPHIC

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

#### The Cambria the Winner and Sappho Last.

ENGLAND.

was International Yacht Race-The Cambria the Winner-The Sappho Last. LONDON, August 25, 1868.

The international yacht race between the American yacht Sappho, of New York, and the English respondents to her challenge, the Cambria, Aline, Oimara and Condor, came off to-day.

After a good start, made in the presence of a large attendance of excited spectators, the five yachts ran round the Isle of Wight, starting from Cowes, then past Ryde Pier, Noman Fort, Bembridge Ledge Buoy, Sandown Bay, Shanklin Chine, the head of Dunnose, St. Catharine's Point, Ventner, Lymington and back to Cowes, a distance of about eighty miles.

The race created much excitement among nautical men and others, and large crowds from London, Portsmouth and Southampten thronged the shores. nnumerable small craft were gathered around the place of starting, and a large fleet of tugs, excursion steamers and steam yachts followed the competing boats all the way around the island.

The scene was very fine.

The weather was clear and a brisk northwest

At ten o'clock the signal gun was fired, and the yachts started amid the cheers from the people on thore and from the crowds on the steamers which followed close behind.

The Aline soon took the lead; but she was closely pressed by the Cambria.

The interest was all centred in these two. The Cambria slowly gained upon the Aline, and finally,

passing her, won the race.
Time, 6 hours 15 minutes 15 seconds.

The Aline came in only two minutes later.

The Condor was third. The Sappho was last.

The Oimara was not placed. The result was hailed with great delight by the

The victorious yacht, Cambria, is owned by Mr. J. Asbury. She was built by Raisey in April last, is schooner rigged and measures 199 tons. She has been the victor in one or two previous contests dur-The Aline is owned by Mr. R. Sutton. She was

built in 1860 by the builders Campners. She is also nooner rigged. Her measurement is 216 tons. This vessel was formerly the property of Mr. C. Thellusson, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Club. The Condor is owned by Mrs. C. Ewing, of Greenock. She is a cutter of 133 tons. She was built

in 1866 by Steele & Co. The Olmara is owned by Mr. C. J. Tennant. She is

cutter rigged, is about 165 tons, and was built by The Sappho was built by Messrs, Pollon, of Brook

lyn, N. Y. She is a schooner of 300 tons, old measurement, keel built, 125 feet long, 25 beam, and 11 feet deep.

Lord Mayo to Go to Indin-A Sad Funeral. LONDON, August 25, 1868. Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the appointment of the Earl of Mayo, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, to be Governor General of India has been determined upon by the government.

Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next to assume the duties of his new office.

The charred remains of thirty-two victims of the

terrible ratiroad accident near Abergele, Wales, were

The Gale and Shipwrecks.

LIVERPOOL, August 25, 3 P. M. Despatches continue to be received giving acvessel arrived at this port to-day which reported having seen the shin Favorite off the coast of Ireland The Favorite sailed from this port a few days since for New Orleans. She had experienced the gale, and was dismasted and in a sinking condition. crew, however, stubbornly refused to leave the

Death of a Wrecked Captain. LIVERPOOL, August 25, 1888. Cantain McDowell, who was the only person rescued from the ship Tara, before reported wrecked in the Mersey, has since died of his injuries.

## GERMANY.

Official Hope of Rennion.

CARLSRUHE, August 25, 1868. A grand festival was held here yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the constitution.

banquet. He expressed the hope that the Southern States of Germany would soon reunite with those of the North, and thus complete the series of great events which commenced in 1866.

## CONNECTICUT.

Opening of the Campaign in the Nutmeg State-Enthusiastic Meeting-Speech by Mr. George II. Pendleton.

HARTFORD, August 25, 1868, The campaign in Connecticut opened with a very large, crowded and enthusiastic meeting in this city to-night, which was addressed by Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Allyn Hall was literally packed; scores of ladies were in attendance in the dress cir-cle. Mr. Pendleton's address was an able effort. He arraigned the party of Congress on their Reconstruction acts and advocated his greenback doctrine. An immense outdoor meet-ing was also held, which was addressed by several speakers. Mr. Pendleton appeared on the balcony and spoke a few words, to the effect that he would go back to Obio with the announcement that New England is all alive for Seymour and Blair.

The Fair of the New England Agricultural Society. New Haven, August 25, 1868.

The fair of the New England Agricultural Society, to be held during next week, promises to be a most tries have already been made, and Colonel Needham the secretary, expresses the opinion that the exhibition will be the largest and most complete of any ever held in New England. The buildings are all up and provide abundant accommodations for all that will come. The entries of trotting norses embrace some of the best horse blood on the continent.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Death by Prowning-Robbery and Attempt at Murder-Arrest of the Perpetrators.

WORCESTER, August 25, 1868.

A lad named Gibson, sixteen years old, belonging in Barre, was drowned this afternoon at a pond near Sterling camp ground while attempting to step from one boat to another. His body has not yet been re-

covered.

Cornelius McQuick, who shot and robbed Benjamin Gridley in Natick on Saturday last, was examined and committed to jail to-day. Charles Ransom has been arrested as an accomplice and will be examined to-morrow. Gridley's injuries will probably prove fotal.

Meeting of the National Academy of Science SPRINGFIELD, August 25, 1868. The National Academy of Science began its August meeting at Northampton this morning, and will remain in session four days. Among the distinguished en in attendance are Professors Pierce and Gibbs, of Harvard College; Professor Wm. D. Whitney, of Yale; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Dr. S. G. Heibrook, of Charleston, S. C., and Com-modore John Rogers, United States Navy.

#### CUBA.

Important Order of the Captain General-Passengers to be Refused a Landing Unless They be Provided with Spanish Passports.

HAVANA, August 25, 1868. The Captain General of the island of Cuba has notified all Consuls that passengers arriving from abroad not provided with passport vises by the proper Span ish Consuls will not be allowed to land, but must re turn whence they came, unless they own estates on the island or can give sufficient guarantees for their conduct while here.

#### LOUISIANA.

The Freedmen's Bureau-Lively Political Canvass-Grand Demonstration by Democratic Clubs in New Orleans-Charges of Corruption Against Governor Warmoth and Members of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1868. General Buchanan yesterday relinquished charge of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in this State to General Hatch. General Buchanan remains in com-mand of this department until the arrival of General

begun. General Steedman and a number of other democratic speakers from New Orleans addressed a meeting in Lafourche parish on Saturday. A republican meeting was also held, which was addressed by Michael Hahn and others.

Nothing further is heard of the bill placing the

Nothing further is heard of the bill placing the electoral appointments in the hands of the Legislature, notice of which was given some time since in the House.

Governor Warmoth and Congressman Sypher are making speeches in Baton Rouge.

A grand procession of all the democratic clubs in this city will take place next Saturday. Some idea of the number of clubs may be obtained from the fact that there are not bands enough in this city and vicinity to furnish music. Mobile has been laid under contribution to furnish bands, and it is possible Memphis and Louisville may be called on.

The following resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day:—
Whereas it is reported and generally believed that Governor

Legislature to-day:—
Whereas it is reported and generally believed that Governor Warmoth has received compensation for signing certain bills and withholding his signature from others, and that he bills and withholding his signature from others, and that he important collician positionaking appointments to high and important collician positionaking appointments to this manufacture of the legislature are charged with having received money to secure their vote for the passage of certain bills designed for the benefit of individuals; therefore be it

be it Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to investigate the charges and report to the Senate, with a view to the impeachment of the Governor and the expulsion of the guilty members if found amenable to the charges. The resolution was tabled by a vote of sixteen to eight.

Republican Mass Meeting in Richmond-Great Crowd in Attendance-Addresses by Governor Wells and an Ex-Confederate General. RICHMOND, August 25, 1868.

The republican mass meeting commenced at noon to-day and lasted four hours. A procession of about two thousand colored men and fifty whites, including large deputations from the surrounding country, marched through the city, with music, flags, banners and wagons, bearing implements of labor, and banners inscribed "Grant and Peace, or Blair and War," "Labor Must Be Respected," "Let Us Have Peace," "We Are Coming, Johnnie Rebs.," "Malice Towards Are Coming, Johnnie Rebs.," "Malice Towards None," &c. The City Spring square was densely crowded, and side meetings were held. Governor Weils, General W. C. Wickham, formerly a Confederate general, and others addressed the meeting. General Wickham said that if Grant was elected the democratic party would be broken down and the country would have peace. He said he was quite as willing to be called "carpet-bagger" as democrat, the latter party having originated all the troubles of the country. The meeting passed off without any disturbance.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Movements of General Rosecrans-His Con ference with Lee, Beauregard and Other Confederate Leaders-An Important Movement Inaugurated.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 25, 1868. 
General Rosecrans came down here of his own earnest desire to see the representative men of the South, to ascertain their views and sentiments on public affairs and security. He has had a coroial reception and was much pleased with the attention paid him by Southern men. He has had frequent interviews with Generals Lee and Beauregard, and Alexander H. Stephens, Governors Pickens, Letcher and others, on public matters, and the utmost cordiality and frankness were reciprocated on all sides. Some plan will doubtless be adopted for future action, but it is somewhat shrouded in mystery at present. The plan will doubtless be developed in a day or two.

Generals Lee and Beauregard visited the Hot Springs yesterday and returned again the same day.

Waldimer Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, has arrived here.

General Rosecrans will return to Washington on Friday.

## MISSOURI.

State Convention of Colored Men.

St. Louis, August 25, 1868. The State Convention of colored people to consider the subject of impartial suffrage and to devise a plan to aid in securing equal rights to all before the law was held here to-day. The attendance of dele gates was not large. After the election of P. G. Wells, of St. Louis, permanent chairman and the appointment of several committees, addresses were made and the Convention then adjourned until

## ILLINOIS.

Payment of Dividends by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company—Scizure of Tobacco-Fiendish Outrage. CHICAGO, August 25, 1868.

A draft for \$1,400,000 was sent to New York to-day from this city by W. F. Coolbaugh, Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to meet the checks for dividends on the stock payable September 1. The road is now in running order

able September 1. The road is now in running order fifty-two miles west of Desmoines, and will soon reach Council Bluffs.

Twenty barrels of tobacco were seized by order of General Corse at the warehouse of Reid, Murdock & Fisher yesterday. The goods were shipped from Ohio some days aro, and were reported to the Collector as improperly packed and unbranded, which was found to be the case.

A tie was maliciously fastened across the railroad track about four miles west of Freeport, Ill., last night, and resulted in a serious accident to an eastward bound freight train loaded with grain and stock. The train was thrown from the track and the engineer, John Wood, was badly injured and died to-day. The fireman had his arm broken. Nine cars were completely wrecked, killing a great many hogs and scattering grain in abundance. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Precautionary Measures Against the Cattle Pingue.

COLUMBUS, August 25, 1868. Governor Hayes has appointed commissioners and given them instructions and authority to prosecute all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature April 16, 1887, entitled "An act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and stock," and to take other steps to prevent the introduction of cattle disease in the State. He has also warned all persons that the introduction of Texas and other cattle infected with disease is prohibited by law.

Spread of the Cattle Disease at Cincipnati. CINCINNATI, August 25, 1868.

There is no abatement of the cattle disease. The consumption of beef and milk has fallen off largely. Notice has been sent to dealers at different points o the South and West not ship any more Texas cattle to this city. The Mayor has given orders not to allow any to be lauded.

## MAINE.

Large Republican Meeting-A Prominent

Democrat Renounces his Party. BATH, August 25, 1868. The republican meeting this evening to hear Mr. E. A. Storrs, was the largest gathering of the season. Mr. Henry Tallman made a speech, in which he re nonnced his connection with the democratic party, with which he and acted for forty years, and giving his abbeton to what he believed to be the party of the stat of peace. Mr. Stores spoke nearly two

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1868. Resignation of the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau-Appointment of His Suc-

It is said to-night that the long contest about a change in the head of the Printing Bureau has been decided by the resignation of the famous Spencer M. Clarke. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, it was stated in several papers that Clarke had been granted a leave of absence and Mr. George McCartee had been appointed *locum lenens* during the former's absence. It was supposed at the time that this was only a ruse to cover the inglorious retreat of Mr. Clarke, and it turns out that the supposition was pretty nearly correct. Clarke had had a regular muss with McCulloch, it seems, and in the excitement of his mind tendered his resignation as Superintendent, to take effect as soon as his accounts should be examined and declared satisfactory. Secretary McCulloch took three days to consider, and at the expiration of that time notified Mr. Clarke that his resignation would be accepted, to take effect after a full examination of accounts. This examination was promptly instituted, and at its conclusion Mr. McCartee was offered the posttion of Superintendent of the Printing Bureau.
After two days' deliberation Mr. McCartee concluded to accept, was installed in office and Mr. Clarke retired under a supposed leave of absence, but really forever from the office. Mr. McCartee has since conducted the Bureau in a very satisfactory manner, and it is believed will prove equal to its arduous duties. He is quite a young man, but possesses rare business tact and all the qualifications fitting him for the position of head of the Printing Bureau. For some time he had filled the office of Superintendent of the Treasury Building with the greatest credit and success.

There is a rumor that a large defalcation, amount-ing to many thousands, has been discovered in the accounts of a Collector of a Southern port who has recently been superseded. The discovery was made by the officer who succeeded him. The amount is fixed at \$200,000, but this is evidently much exaggerated.

Order by the President Constituting the Port of Sitka.
The following Executive order was issued to-

The following Executive order was issued to-day:—

Under and in pursuance of the authority vested in the President of the United States by the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved on the 27th day of July, 1868, entitled "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes." the port of Sitka, in said territory, is hereby constituted and established as a port of entry for the collection district therein, and for other purposes." the port of Sitka, in said territory, is hereby constituted and established as a port of entry for the collection district of Alaska, provided for by said act; and under and in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the fourth section of said act the importation and use of firearms, ammunition and distined spirits into and within the said territory, or any portion thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is entirely prohibited under the pains and benalties specified in said last name! section: provided, however, that under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe in accordance with law such articles may in limited quantities be shipped coastwise from the United States ports on the Pacific coast to said port of Sitka, and to that port only, in said territory, on the shipper's giving to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment bonds in which it shall be conditional that such articles will, on their arrival at Sitka, be delivered to the Collector of Customs, or the person there acting as such, to remain in his possession and under his control until soid or disposed of to such persons as the military or cinef authority in said territory may specially designate in permits for that purpose, signed by himself or a subordinate duly authorized by him.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

Appointment of Internal Revenue Officers. The following storekeepers of the internal revenue office were appointed to-day for Cincinnati, Obio:— C. F. Lake, Francis Leisck, James A. Herne and William Duffey. John B. Jones was appointed for Sciota county, Ohio. The following gaugers were also appointed:—James Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. R. Bloom, Twelfth Pennsylvania district; Theo. C. Williams, Eighth New York district; Howard Dun-levy, Third Ohio district; Harry Koelker, Fourth district; Wm. N. Danks, First Illinois district; Ely S.

Prime, Third Maryland district.

The President has appointed John E. Smith Collector of Customs at Wiscasset, Me.; also Henry J. Goss Collector of Customs at St. Augustine, Fla., vice E. K. Foster, resigned.

The University of Bonn, Prus At a recent semi-centennial celebration of the re-nowned University of Bonn, in Prussia, which was honored by the presence of the King, a congratulatory telegram was received from Baron von Gerolt. the Minister of Prussia to this country, who graduated at Bonn in 1818. The sons of the King of

The Coasting Trade of Venezuela. Information has been received at the Department of State announcing officially the opening of the coasting trade of Venezuela to all foreign flags for six months from the 16th of July.

Washington Commandery of Knights Templar. mandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of the District of Columbia have addressed a letter to the President respectfully requesting that he will cause an order to be issued granting leave of absence for nine days commencing on the 12th September, to such Knights Templar in the Executive Departments as may desire to be present at the triennial con clave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held in St. Louis on the 15th proximo. The President has referred the request to the different heads of the departments and recommended it to their favorable consideration as far as may be consistent with law and the public interests.

Navy Orders. Chief Engineer Win. J. Lamden bas been detached from the United States ship Powhatan and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master Chas. Haggins and Acting Ensign H. C. Whetmore have been honorably discharged from the United States naval service.

General Rosecrans at White Sulphur Springs

[Washington (August 24) correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

All of General Rosecrans' personal and military friends here unite in discrediting the statement so widely telegraphed that his visut to Virginia Springs is of a political character. They think the rebel politicians gathered there have made use of the fact of the General's visit to manufacture capital for causaign purposes.

## TENNESSEE.

Legislative Proceedings-Bill Creating a Board of Finance-The New Militin Bill.

NASHVILLE, August 25, 1868. In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Bosson, from the special committee on the finances, reported a bill creating a Board of Finance, with ful power to pay the principal and interest on the public debt now due and hereafter to mature by negotiating loans on the funding debt falling due in 1868.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill and recommended its passage. The bill authorizes the Governor to organize and equip into active service a volunteer force of one or more regiments from each Congressional district, to be composed of loyal men and to be governed by the revised rules and regulations of the United States Army, the expense of the same to be paid out of the State Treasury in sums not exceeding \$50,000 at any one time. The Governor is authorized to declare martial law in any county and to quarter troops in such counties, the expense to be paid by a tax upon the people of said county. The bill is now on its third reading. power to pay the principal and interest on the public

## GRICKET.

BOSTON, August 25, 1868. The annual match of cricket between the New York and Boston clubs commenced this morning. The best players of each club which could be coltheir first inning and the New York Club 29. The Bostonians again went to the bat and scored 60 runs before time was called. The fielding of both clubs was very fine, but the bowling of the Bostonians seemed to beat the New Yorkers. The match will be

## CRIME IN ITALY.

The Gazetta Militare Rationa publishes the following criminal return for the mouth of June last-5,005 arrests were made by the twelve legions of Carabinieri Reale—219 for murder, 199 for brigandings, 645 for riots and wounding, 1,162 for acts of violence, 32 for incendiarism, 80 for open reveit against the public force, 48 from evasion of prison, 49 for deserting, 2 for resistance and 2,569 for sundry offences. Under these promising auspices who would not cross the Atlantic to enjoy the "blue sky" of Italy?

#### HONDURAS.

An Insurrection in Olancho-President Medina's Tour-General Quiet Prevailing. TRUXILLO, July 27, 1868.

The peace and tranquillity that the republic has been enjoying for more than two years was some-what unpleasantly disturbed on the 9th of this month by an insurrectionary movement in the department of Olancho. Fortunately it proved a mere ripple—a fretting of the surface-that soon ceased. To-day fancy I can safely pronounce the waters once more calm and tranquil. On the night of the day just indicated oue Chinchonero, an impatient, reckless char acter, with a past career semi-political and semi-banditti, attacked the town of Juticalpa, and after a short contest with the few men duty there, made himself master of the place. His force was small, altogether not amounting to one hundred men, and was composed chiefly of lawless men from the Department of Tegucigalpa. Lieutenant Colonel Nazario Garay, the Government's Prefecto, is reported to have been killed by the band, as also three other persons, one a civilian. On July 18 Juticalpa was reoccupied by the mational authorities, the Governor of the Department, General Fernandez, entering the place at the nead of six hundred men, mostly of the volunteer militia. Chinehonero and his followers very prudently left before these troops arrived. An active pursuit has been undertaken, and strong hopes are entertained that a portion, at least, of these perturbators of the republic's peace will be overtaken and duly punished. They are said to have scattered in many directions, the band having divided into a dozen or more groups, each going its own way. This renders pursuit much more difficult, but it is to be hoped not impossible of success. The movement of Chinehonero was an isolated one, since nowhere has it received a response. The taking of Juticalpa is everywhere severely denounced as an act of vandalism entirely below the dignity of a political coup de main. Any amount of volunteers could at once have been obtained for its suppression. In the border town of Yoro, of this department (Yoro also by name), ninety men immediately volunteered to alia the authorities, but their services were declined, as they were not needed.

Undisturbed by this bubbling the worthy President of Honduras, Captain General Medina, is still on his travels of inspection throughout the republic, at all stopping places the receipient of telling marks of love and esteem. However, he is soon to return to the capital, where his presence has become necessary. Señor Trinidad Ferrari, Minister of the Interior, has resigned his position and Señor Jose Maria Aguirre is acting in his place at interim. Señor Abel Boquin has also retired from the Finance Ministry, and the under secretary, Señor Jose Maria Aguirre is acting in his place at interim. amounting to one hundred men, and was compe chiefly of lawless men from the Department of

charge of the port folio until the President's return to the capital. From the departments of Comayagua, Holuteca and Gracias the news is cheering indeed. Undisturbed peace prevails, and the love of work and the spirit of progress are extending. Agriculture is flourishing and the working of the mines is brisker than ever known. A number of foreigners, mostly English, have visited the mine of Aramecina with a view to its lease. Amalaja has become a stopping place for the steamers of the Pacific coast since July 1. Her British Majesty's steamer Phoebe arrived here July 9, and left again July 13.

#### WATERING PLACE NOTES.

General Lee is going to spend a month at French Lick Springs, Orange county, Indiana.

One of the victims at the Saratoga races lost \$25,000. A certain New York Senator lost \$6,000 in one day. Young ladies at Saratoga are wearing out their last winter's party dresses at the hotel hops. One Boynton wants to swim from Cape May to

One Boynton wants to swim from Cape May to Cape Henlonen, fifteen miles, for \$10,000.

A Newporter has been married four times and never experienced the bitterness of widowhood longer than six weeks.

The Masons of Western New York will hold a grand picnic at Portage Falls, on the Genesce, on Thursday, September 10.

Whith the latter than the Cape of Patter County the

While a ball was going on at Bethel, Conn., the other evening, some uninvited fellows thrust through the door a two hundred pound hog, which at once mingled with the dancers and created a marked sensation.

Two feels have

marked sensation.

Two fools lately walked across the bridge now building at Niagara Falls by holding with their hands to the upper cable and placing their feet upon the lower. A strong wind was blowing. Of course the foolhardy feat attracted a great crowd.

A Boston correspondent thus speaks of the Grecian bend, as "done" at Saratoga;—"You remember, my dear Colonel, a stooping habit that prevailed among the fashionable women-chiefly girls—of twenty years ago, which was entitled the 'Grecian bend.' Well, it has come again, and is really painful to behold. Nix calls it, with singular feicity, the 'cholic stoop!" 'Why don't they try peppermint lozenges!' inquires Nick compassionately; 'it might help the poor things.'"

poor things."

The Long Branch News says:—No signs are yet visible of any decline of interest in Long Branch life. The arriving trains are all full, hotels are full, and life at the shore is at the flood. Some splendid entertainments are on the carpet, soon to come of, and many of the houses propose to keep open through September, with the most encouraging prospect.

To-morrow a juvenile fancy dress ball will be given by Charles A. Sietson, Jr., of the Steison House, in the form of a matine, from twelve to three o'clock, on the same evening the annual grand ball of the Mansion House will be given.

Another ball will be given.

Another ball will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel the latter part of the week, probably on Fri-

The following are among the late arrivals at the Branch:—
At the Stetson House—General W. S. Hillyer, Daniel Bixby, G. H. Brewsier and wife, E. F. Craig, Peter Jackson and wife, George E. Daniels, C. D. Van Wagonen, William Barstow and family, New York; W. M. Wyeth and family, St. Joseph; A. B. Cornell, New

Wagonen, William Barstow and family, New York; W. M. Wyeth and family, St. Joseph; A. B. Cornell, New York.

At the Continental—Charles Gelger and family, Newark; A. B. Canfield, Jos. H. Miller, of the Newark Courier; H. A. Lee and lady, Indianapolis; F. Jones, R. M. Harringston and John Walsh, New York.

At the Mansion House—M. J. Alexander and wife, New York; George Lesiy, Alexander M. Lesiy, Troy; A. V. C. Genniag, Newark; H. Morford, New York; J. P. Yelverton, Brooklyn: E. B. Spaulding, New York, and A. M. W. Bad, Elizabeth N. J.

At the United States—J. A. Polhamus and wife, New York; George McGovern, New York; George W. Brown, New Orleans; Charles Campbell, Newark; Mrs. M. Dolan and family, Elizabeth F. Kissam, New York, and C. F. Leonard.

A grand hop takes place at the Rutherfurd Park

A grand hop takes place at the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, New Jersey, to-morrow night.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 25—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94½ for both money and the account. American securities closed at the fol-lowing quotations:—United States bonds, 71½; Erie shares, 31½; Hilnois Central, 91; Atlantic and Great

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 25.—The Bourse losed strong. Rentes, 71f. 2c.
FRANKPORT BOURSE.—FRANKPORT, August 25.—Inited States five-twenties have declined to 74% for

nited States five-twenties have declined to 74% for ne old issue. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,—LIVERPOOL, August

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, AUGUST.
25—5 P. M.—The market closed firm and more active.
The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:—Middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 11d.
TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL, August 25.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market in that city for goods and yarns being firm but causet.

In that city for goods and yarns being firm but quiet.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool., August 25—5 P. M.—The market is generally firm. Wheat has advanced to 128, 8d. per cental for Callfornia white, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Corn is firmer and 3d. higher; mixed Western, 3s. 9d. per quarter. Barley, 6s. per bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. per bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour, 27s, per bbl. for Western canal.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., August 25—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Beef, 102s. 6d. per thereo of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Lard, 66s. per cwt. Cheese, 60s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 5cs. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Liverpool. Produces Market.—Liverpool., August 25—5 P. M.—Turpentine, 20s.6d. per cwt. Rosin, 5s. 6d. per cwt. for common North Carolina and 14s. for fine.

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5. 6d. per cwt. for common North Carolina and 14s.
for fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 25—
5 P. M.—Petroleum closed firm at 1s. 5 gd. per gallon
for refined, and 11 gd. for spirits. Linseed oil has
advanced 5s., and is now quoted £31 los, per ton.
Sugar is heavy, and prices have declined to 35s. 3d.
per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, duty
paid, and 24s. 9d. to arrive. Tallow, 46s. per cwt.
Clover seed, 52s. per cwt. for American red. Sperm
oll, £8s per ton. Whale oil, £33 per ton. Calcutta
linseed, 63s. Linseed cakes, £12 per ton for thin
oblong for feeding.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 25.—
Petroleum is declining. The last sales were made at
50% francs for standard white.

# EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 25.—The steamship City of Baitlmore, from New York August 15, arrived at this port this morning. The steamship Paimyra, from New York August 13, arrived at this port yesterday. Liverpool, August 25.—The ship Pavorite, hence for New Orleans, reported ashore in distress off the Irish coast, will probably be saved, as the tugs sent to her assistance have reached her.

## THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Visit to the Manufactories of Lawrence.

Boston, August 25, 1868.
The Chinese Embassy to-day are on a visit to Lawrence to view the manufacturing establish ments and to partake of the hospitalities of that city. To-morrow they will call on Governor Bullock, and on Thursday will visit the public library and other city institutions.

## OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The State of Trade Between New York and Foreign and Domestic Ports-General Inactivity Prevailing.

It is painful to redect that this great country, with energy and enterprise sufficient to supply all the fossilized nations of Europe, should have receded almost a century from its once proud position of foremost among the maritime Powers of the globe, It is needless to dwell upon the unhappy combination of circumstances that has driven the American flag from the ocean and crippled American commerce the close of the war no other subject has provoked so much general expression of patriotic lament. And, indeed, it would be strange if it were otherwise-it would be strange if the American people viewed without a pang of keen regret the transfer of its commerce and its carrying trade to the hands of its many jealous rivals. Yet so it is. The export products of the country are taken away from us almost wholly in foreign bottoms and the imports we receive are brought to us under another and an alien flag. The pirates of the war, united with radical legislation, that practically made shipbuilding a penalty, together with the unthe construction of vessels in the harbor of New York and drove the trade down Erst to the Yankee shipyards, have taken from us glorious reputation we had achieved upon the ocean prior to the war. Still we manage to get along trading with the nations of the earth Our exports exhibit a steady increase, and the expanding wants of the country are denoted in the enlarged record of our imports. The coasting trade, It is at least some gratification to know, is solely in American hands. By law, however, it is provided that only American ships can engage in the coasting

THE SOUTHERN COASTING TRADE. At this period of the year the trade with Southern ports is nominally dull, but in a month or so from now shippers anticipate it will be extremely active. The two millions and a half bales of cotton, which it is expected the crop of the South will reach this year, will give employment to more vessels than can be conveniently secured.

At the present moment there are three consolidated lines of steamers to Savannah, under the control of Dick, Ould, Murray & Co., from the port of New York, comprising six regularly running vessels, with a reserve of six others, which are put on as extra when the emergency demands. They connect with the principal railroads of Georgia. To Charleston there are two lines of steamers, to Newbern one, to Wilmington one, and to New Orleans three. There are over one hundred and fifty sailing vessels, ranging from two hundred to four hundred tons, piying between this and all the recognized ports along the Southern coast as far as the Rio Grande. In steam and sailing tonnage this trade embraces nearly one hundred thousand tons.

The exports from here consist of general merchandise, the imports of cotton, rice and naval stores, and latterly of wheat. The passenger traffic has grown to be very large, and may be accounted for on the score of cheap rates of travel being an important consideration to the Southern people in their present impovershment. The steamers are generally first class vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,500 tons. The various lines enumerated are permanently estabextra when the emergency demands. They connect

impoverishment. The steamers are generally first class vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,500 tons. The various lines enumerated are permanently established and sail their vessels at regularly stated periods. Before the war the coasting trade was done almost entirely by salling vessels; but it would seem it is just as economic as it is expeditions to invoke the aid of steam, besides bringing these outlying and distant Southern ports in closer relationship with the stirring centres of the North. There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of vessels engaged in this Southern trade, and the general anticipation among shippers and traders is that when the South is fully and finally restored to the Union, when her farmers and planters can give their undivided attention to her agricultural staples without being distracted by the bugbear of negro governments; when, in short, the people in that present unhappy section can work and develop the resources of the soil with as free and unharassed thoughts as the people of the North and West, the exports of the great staple, cotton, and of the vastly increasing product of wheat will be something enormous and will tax the shipping capacity of this and other ports. Freights by steamer to Savannah have been ruling very low through the summer, ranging from 5c. to 10c. a foot, the regular rate being 15c. For weight goods the rate has been 60c. per 100 bs. By sailing vessels the freights are merely nominat and might range from half a cen to 7c. To Newbern, N. C., the rates are 15c. a foot, 75c. per 100 lbs. To New Orleans from 2cc. to 30c. per foot. To Galveston, Texas, the principal business with which is done by sailing vessels, and is now very brisk, the rates are 12½c, per foot, 60c. per 100 lbs.

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THE EASTERN COASTING THADE
is musually dull. It is of a very extensive and miscellaneous character, and employs, at a rough estimate, little fewer than one thousand schooners. Fish, coal and four are the three great staples. From Gionecster, flarwich and all those points along Cape Cod a fleet of vessels come in the season down to the port of New York laden with fish. After discharging they return with cargoes of flour and grain principally, but with merchandise of all kinds included. The fishing fleet has a capacity of over four thousand tons. To Boston, Newbouryport, Portsmouth, Portland and all the principal ports along the eastern coast steamers transact aimost all of the carrying trade. Yet to these places there are many articles coming under the denomination of herichandise which steamers cannot conveniently earry,

mouth, Portland and all the principal ports along the eastern coast steamers transact almost all of the carrying trade. Yet to these places there are many articles coming under the denomination of nerchandise which steamers cannot conveniently earry, as, for instance, blocks of narble, steam boders and heavy machinery of various kinds. These are better adapted to the hold of a sailing vessel than to the deck of a steamer. A hundred different cargoes, however, not set down in the bills are etermally passing and repassing between Eastern ports and the harbor of New York in smart, dapper little Yankee schooners with an average capacity of 250 tons. There is but one regularly established line of packets between here and Boston—that of S. W. Lewis & Co.—though formerly there were three. Coal enters very largely into the items of export from here to Eastern points, and, in fact, is almost as much of a specialty as the imported article of fish. The coal trade employs quite a facet, which renievous at Ronouci, Hoboken and Elizabethport, and darkens the waters of the sound every week in the year save when the ice of winter interposes itself obstructively. Freights on merchandise average \$2 per ton, flour 20c, per barrel and measured goods 4c, per foot.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

Beginning with "the Queen of the Antilies"—Cuba—trade is found to be extremely quiet. One great cause of this is the low price of sugar and the immense quantities of that commodity now in the market. Up to the first of this month there with large previous year for the same period of time. Then, again, the sugar season is over and will not be fairly opened till the beginning of January. Havana, Matenzas, Sagua, Remedios and Nuevitas, the principal sugar ports, have very little shipping in port. St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad and Cienfuegos, on the south side of the island, are altogether idle. There is some little business in fruit doing at Baracoa and in tobacco at Jipara. Cigars come aimost entirely by steamer and are ever in decreased volume. General

the Prench West Indies have been very trifling, to the Putch and Danish possessions provisions form the principal item.

The trade with linyth is completely unsettled, owing to the disturbed condition of political affairs. New York merchants have a great many causes of complaint against their Haytien customers. The negro character is supposed to acadeve its highest development in this island republic, but honor and integrity in business relations are at a sad discount among the trading portions of the community. The difficulty of collecting debts due to foreigners is represented as being a little worse than in Mexico, and as a result merchants here have become very timid in their dealings with Haytiens in general. Port au Prince, Aux Cayes and Miragoane are the principal ports. The exports from there are coffee, logwood and cotton. But very little of these commodities has been received here this season and the imports from New York have been proportionately light. Freights range from Soc. to see, harrel measurement; goods, Ice, per cubic foot. The class of vessels employed in the West India trade average 350 tons. At this season of the year the prevalence of yellow fever and the absence of finitive firms of queen Victoria in the East is not very extensive. The trade with Barbados and the Windward Islands is irregular and but few shipments have been recently made to that quarter.

The trade of the United States with the dominions of queen Victoria in the East is not very extensive. England monopolizes this rich plum and insist upon performing the charitable obligation of clothing her one hundred and fifty millions of dusky subjects at their own expense in the fabrics of Lancashire and providing their culimary utensits from the inshops of Birmingham. Still the enterprising Yankee finds a field for his labor in the East indies. In the article of ice alone he beats at the rown the Hublew of Bornes and the way from the Hublew of and woloome cargoos at the way from the Hublew of Bornes and beauty of Bornes and contai

to the shadow of the palm trees inder of Calcutta. Cotton goods form article of export from the Unite to the Indies. The trade was at one time exclusively to Boston, but at present N divides the honor and profit just one-half, ports from there have been standily increas year. This year they are expositive large

exclusively to Boston, but at present New York divides the honor and profit had one-half. The imports from there have been sleadily increasing every year. This year they are especially large in the matter of roat skins, cow hides, linseed bars, gunly bars, shellae, salipetre and twine. As usual just now the great proportion of the trade is done in foreign bottoms. But one or two ships in the year sail directly from here to Calcutta, their carcoes being chiedy merchandise, the few that leaves Poston carry ice altogether, though it proves no damper on the hopes of the enterprising speculators from the Hub, who generally contrive to make their clear one hundred per cent off the fevered palates of the nabobs, native and foreign born. The freight charges to Calcutta reage from \$10 to \$12 in gold per ton; from Calcutta the charge is \$10 50.

The steamship lines via the Isibmus are making serious inroads on the trade with California by sailing vessels around Cape Horn. Recently half a carge of wheat was imported here by steamer, though hitherto all such freight was left exclusively to the clipper fleet. An average of five vessels a month leave New York for San Francisco with cargoes of Cumberland coal, railroad iron, plaster, cement, staves, agricultural implements, and a general assortment of hardware. They bring back cargoes of wheat, flour, hides, wool, crap iron, commonly called junk, and copper ore. Trade has been dull for the past few months. In September it generally commences, and is fairly underway by October. It is anticipated that this year will be one of musual briskness in the California shipping basiness, Freights range from 20 to 40 cents per fool: weight goods, X to 1 cent per pound; nails, \$7 to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per keg; Cumberland coal, \$20; antiracite, \$17. Since the reduction of the tax whiskey has begun to form an item of export. There is a project on foot to start a line of vessels between here and Portland, in Oregon, though some people consider the enterprise is not calculated to pay.

THE

self make up no inconsiderable portion of the consignment.

For seven months of the present year the arrivals from China and Japan comprised sixty-four vessels of all sizes, ranging from 400 to 800 tons registered. No casualties are reported, though cyclones and other such unpleasant manifestations of the elements were frequent in the Indian seas.

Freights from China were from £3 10s. a £4 per ton; from Yokahama, Japan, to £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet.

THE EUROPEAN TRADE.

This is of very extensive proportions, every leading port in the United States carrying forward more or less of a business with the Old World across the Atlantic. New York, of course, takes the lead here as in everything else. The cotton trade with Liverpool, once of such vast proportions, is greatly diminished in bulk; but cotton still keeps going out by steamer and by sailing vessel, to let the Britishers know the South is good for something still. Petroleum for the present overshadows cotton altogether, and tobacco continues to rise in importance as an article of export. To Antwerp, Bremen, Dantzig, Königsberg, Barcelona and Constantinople large quantities of petroleum have been recently despatched, altogether by sailing vessels. A good many vessels are held in port for the regular opening of the cotton trade, and engagements for wheat and corn are very general. The freight quotations are different to every port in Europe and invariably ductuating. To Liverpool, the principal port of consignment, it is 3d, per bushel for wheat, 2d, and 3d, for corn; old cake, 128, 6d, per ton, and 3-16d, per pound for cotton per steamer. THE EUROPEAN TRADE.

The Norwich steamboat train yesterday morning, near Cambridge, Mass., crossing, coilided with a was killed. Three passenger cars were thrown from the track, but there was no person seriously hurt. The cars were considerably damaged.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the contemplated reunion of the officers of the Army of the James in Boston on the 2d of September next. The committee having the matter in charge are General F. A. Osborne, Colonel C. C. Fuller, Dr. Ainsworth and Captain C. A. Brooks.

Commodore James Armstrong, United States Navy, died in Charlestown, Mass., yesterday. The Legislature of South Carolina is still pressed for money. for money.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a building in Bangor, Mc., containing the stores of B. Cohen and A. E. Pote, entirely destroying it. The next store, occupied by O. F. Patten, Norcross & Witners, Horton & Patten, J. Cunningham and M. C. Trask, photographer, was badly damaged by water. The buildings were owned by Dr. Knowles and S. Clark.

Knowles and S. Ciark.

Charles L. Elliott, the distinguished artist, died at his residence in Albany on Tuesday evening at half-cigit o'clock. His remains will be brought to this city to be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

George Clarke, John Ray and Moses Lee, three New York thieves, have been arrested in Eufalo. Gold certificates for \$11.000, that had been stolen from Mr. Robert J. Walker, were found in their possession. They left Buffalo yesterday for New York city in the custody of detective Henry Vaughn, of the latter place.

Michael Doyle, residing pear Towacut.

Michael Doyle, residing near Towsontown, in Bal-Michael Doyle, residing near rowsontown, in Bai-timore county, Md., was shot and instantly killed on the 22d inst. by John Carroll, a neighbor. A pig be-longing to Carroll got Into Doyle's corn field. An action was brought against Carroll for damages and a trial was had on Saturday, after which the parties, is they were returning home, got into a quarrel, re-sulting in the killing of boyle. Carroll was arrested and is now in the Towsontown jail.

Hanly,—On Wednesday, August 25, Thomas Hanly, native of Roscommon, county Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral will take place from the City Hospital, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

A.—Steam Carriages for Common Roads.— The aubscriber has one that will go ten or litteen sales an hour on any good, bard, smooth road; will carry ten persons, cheaper and faster than by any other means on such a road. He is ready to exhibit if where he is insured against inter-ference from horse drivers and owners and half his expenses paid.

R. DUDGEON, 24 Columbia street. An Enemy in Your Mouth.

Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Heware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

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Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the corld. The only perfect Dyc; harmiess, reliable, instanta-cous. Factory 16 Bond street. Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair—Given way at the drug stores and sent by mail free. This valuable ook about be to every house; teaches to restore gray house; the state of the

Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the nestest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Chill and Fever, or Fever and Ague, well as intermittent and remittent fevers are effectually our by Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability return. Sold everywhers. Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye Sold and

Established in 1800.—The Metropolitan Job rinting Scablishment, V. Nassau alreet. Purniture.
Pirst class at reasonable prices, at RELIT'S, 861 Broadway

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Premium Hawatha Hair Restorative Re-tores gray hair to its original color. Sold by draggists. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agenta

Royal Havana Lottery. - Prizes Paid in Gold. nformation furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloo nd all kinds of Gold and Sliver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, N. Y. The Famous Corner-97 Nassan Street,

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G. Brosswar.

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particularly for Infants. But of MES, WINGLOWS SOOTH
ING SIRCP we can speak from knowledge. In our own
family it has proved a blessing indone, by giving an infant
troubled with color pains quiet seep and its parents unbroken
rest at night. Boston Christian Freegan. He sure and cast
for

for MRS, WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP, baying the fac simile of "Curis a Forking" on the outside wrapper. All others are have initiations